നിങ്ങളം അഞ്ചൽ ആഫീസിന്റെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അഞ്ചൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടിനെ എഴുതി അയയ്ക്കാം.

നിങ്ങളം പറഞ്ഞ മറ്റുസംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്ന ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The Chief Engineer is conducting an investigation into the question of flood damages in the Kazhakoottam *ela*. The Anchal Superintendent will be consulted in regard to the Anchal Office. The other points will be considered by the Government.]

92. Some needs of the Trivandrum taluk.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) said that the Shankhumukham road in Trivandrum was the scene of heavy traffic. The road was so badly repaired that, when a bus or car passed along the road, the pedestrians were compelled to have a dust-bath. During the rainy season, the condition of the road was still worse. The road was an important one as it was used by His Highness the Maha Raja twice a year during the Arat festivals. The road led to the palace buildings and was joined to the newly opened Veli road, near which there was a colony. The road was metalled only up to the palace boat-shed. It was very necessary to metal the remaining portion of the road, extending for a mile from the *mandapom* to the beach.

A proper drainage system for the Trivandrum town was an absolute necessity and was a necessary preliminary to the introduction of the pipe-water scheme. There were many places in the town which were badly in need of drains, *e. g.*, the Karuppattikada market road, the road from Pulimood to Vanchiyoor, the Attakulangara mosque lane and the road from the Vettimuricha Fort to the Attakulangara junction.

The control and maintenance of the drains was vested in the Public Works Department. It was therefore the duty of the Government to provide proper drainage facilities as early as possible. The sewage water which accumulated in the Putharikandam fields and the Kuriathi *ela* gave rise to several diseases in the town. Almost every epidemic began in that area. Though the Municipality did its utmost to keep the drains neat and clean, the drains were still in a miserable condition, as there was no proper outlet for the sewage water.

Very often, opinion differed as to whether it was necessary to have drains in a particular locality or not and the Government sometimes said that, if there should be drains in any particular locality, it was the duty of the Municipality to construct and maintain them. But the Municipality did not possess sufficient funds to undertake the work. A perfect system of drainage should be introduced by the Government, as the work done by the Municipality in that direction touched only the fringe of the problem.

DEWAN'S REPLY ; Mr. Abdur Rahiman Sahib. The question of metalling the Shankhumukham road will be considered by the Government.

As regards the improvement of the drainage system in Trivandrum it is likely that very soon an investigation will be conducted. But to say that the construction and maintenance of a proper drainage system is the duty of the Government in a way to make it appear that it is not the duty of the Municipality, is wrong. It is the duty of the Municipality to see to the drainage and sanitation of the town. You say that Municipal funds do not admit of this work being taken up by the Municipal Council. Municipal funds are elastic and the extended use of the funds should always be proportionate to the needs of the country. As the needs of the population increase, Municipal funds could also be proportionately increased and I think there are ways and means which the Municipality can take advantage of to increase its funds.

93. Needs of the Trivandrum Municipality.

MR. A. S. VEERABAHU PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Trivandrum*) said that the representatives of the Trivandrum Municipal Council had urged upon the Government the necessity of enacting a separate Municipal Regulation for the Trivandrum town. As the provisions of the existing Regulation were inelastic in character, the Council could not plan and carry out such measures of reform as the growing needs of the town required. Government were convinced of the necessity of such a Regulation inasmuch as they announced in 1105 that instructions had been issued to the Law officers to do the needful. But the matter rested there. In view of the importance and urgeney of the matter, a special officer should be appointed for the work and the Regulation enacted at an early date. The Madras Municipal Act might with advantage be adopted as a model.

The introduction of the Town Planning Regulation was also of great importance. In view of the rapid growth of the town and the congestion observed in several places, extension of the town on scientific and up-to-date principles had become a matter of necessity. A Bill for the purpose should be drafted and introduced in the Council.

It was deplorable that the premier municipality in the State had no decent building to be used as an office and for holding meetings. The Municipality applied some time age for a loan from the Government. Orders should be passed soon sanctioning the loan.

The drains in the town were under the control of the Public Works Department and the Municipality. The dual control was not calculated to improve the drainage system. Until the Municipality was given full control over drains, their condition could not be improved. The Municipality should be entrusted with the construction and maintenance of drains as also the allotments sanctioned therefor.

The public tanks in the town which were under the control of the P. W., Maramath and Devaswom Departments should be transferred to the Municipality.